BOMBAY COURIER EXTRAORDINARY.

SUNDAY, 22 SEPTEMBER, 1839.

COURIER OFFICE.—Sunday afternoon.

The *Atalanta* arrived early this morning from Suez, bringing the August Mail, and the following Passengers —Our latest dates from London are to the 12th ultimo.

Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Escombe, Mrs Grehan, Captn. Eckford, Mr. Fergusosn, Cornet Ewart, Ensign Gordon, Major Conran, F. J. Duraens Esq. Archbishop of Agra. ---For Madras, Captn. Anstruther Artillery, Lieuts. Best and Johnstone Engineers, Lieuts. Wroughton and Evans Cavalry, M. Williamson C. S.---For Calcutta M Favere and servant.---From Aden, Major Cumming B. E. R., and Dr. Atkinson.

The mail upon this occasion presents the singularity of London Papers fresher in date than those of Paris, the former being to the 12th, the latter to the 8th only. The Steamer we believe left Suez on the 2d instant. Had she remained four days longer for the Marseilles packet of the 21st, and it is a pity she did not, we should have had London news four days later, and Paris ten.

In our examination so far, we have not been able to discover any interest, in particular, attaching to the contents of this Mail, though we had reason to expect much from the perplexed state of the Turkish question, the equivocal conduct of Russia, the extraordinary position of Mahomed Aly in regard to the Turkish Fleet, the weak and uncertain tenure by which our ministry held power, the discontent at home, and other matters, all of which remained in a very dubious and uncertain state, at the dates of our last advices.

It does not appear that any material change, in the state of the Turkish question, has taken place in the interval, farther than that the five great Powers had agreed to an immediate conference at Vienna, expressly to put an end to the war, and to settle, upon a solid basis, the future relations of Turkey and Egypt. Lord Palmerston states in the House of Commons expressly, that Russia joins with Austria, Prussia, France and England in desiring the maintenance of the Turkish Empire in all its integrity, Russia being a Party to the proposed conference of Vienna, but we observe this is denied, in equally positive terms, in the opposition Papers, and we confess it appears to us to be quite incredible that Russia should volunteer to be a party to any measures, that might embarrass her future operations in regard to Turkey, as the measures of the conference assuredly will do

The Russian Fleet is represented to be off the mouth of the Bosphorus, and the English off the Dardanelles, the French and English Admirals, being under positive orders from their respective Governments, that in the event of the Russian Fleet attempting to pass the Bosphorus, they are to proceed and take up a position at Constantinople. Admiral Stopford had already gone there in person and hoisted his Flag on board the Carysfort.

From the two Armies there is not much of interest. Ibrahim remains stationary, awaiting the result of the Vienna conference, and accounts differ as to the position of Hafiz Pasha, some representing him as having been entirely abandoned by his Army, others that he had gone over with 8,000 men to Mohammed Aly, but this is hardly credible. The Heads of the Army and Navy at one and the same time to prove villians, would be greater luck than even Mohammed Aly could hope for.

The Turkish Fleet still remains in the harbour of Alexandria, and will be made use of, no doubt, by the Pasha as a weapon, in the negociation with the great Powers, to aid him in carrying his own terms. Our Cotemporary the *Times* published a postcript this morning, intimating that the Pasha had been required to give up the Turkish Fleet, under a threat of castigation if he declined, and that he had refused compliance in positive terms, and was making preparations for his Defence. We give the Postscript below, merely remarking that we do not think it at all a likely story, and find no confirmation of it in our own letter, which always brings up the Alexandrian news to the latest hour.

We observe that the June mail, charged with the China news, had reached London ten days before the August mail left. The China news does not appear to have excited any very extraordinary sensation. No notice is taken of it in Parliament, and it is only languidly alluded to in the Public Jonrnals. We have extracted such notices as met our eye, on a hasty glance of these Journals.

The Home news, of which our London letters give a summary, being of no very great interest, may stand over till our ordinary issue on Tuesday.

Our Readers will be well pleased to learn that the July Mail, despatched from hence *viz* the Persian Gulph, duly reached Alexandria, and on 16th August was despatched from Malta for England.

The English Papers mention the death of Lady Esther Stanhope, at her place on Lebanon, on 23d June last. It is odd that such an event should have been overlooked, if true, by our Alexandria correspondent.

The London Gazette received by this opportunity, shews that the Heads of the Army of the Indus have already begun to reap the fruits of their achievements. Sir John Keane is appointed Colonel of the 43d in room of Lord Howden Deceased, and Sir Willoughby Cotton to the 98th, in room of Colonel Ross appointed to the 46th.

FROM OUR EGYPTIAN CORRESPONDENT.

AUGUST 3D 1889.

The whole of the Turkish fleet are now moored in the harbour of Alexandria. We are anxiously waiting what course of Policy the Cabinets of London and Paris intend to Pursue with regard to the maintenance of Turkey as a kingdom, now she has lost her army and navy, and Russian influence is more than ever growing at Constantinopl, Kousrow Pasha now Prime minister and adviser of the Sultan, being considered among the Turks as the chief mover of Russian intrigues there. We now beg to offer to our Indian readers the Programme, how one course remains yet, and *only one*, by which the Turks as a nation can again be organized, as a nation on the increase, instead of being as she has been, for the last two generations, gradually declining in all things, which constitute a kingdom. Watching as we have done passing events for half a generation in this country, having gained during that time some claim of having foretold, in our several letters long ago, most of the events which have come to pass in the last month, we confess that the following plan is probably the best one that can be adopted to resuscitate Turkey as a kingdom, destroying as it will the bane of its last policy as regards Russian influence therein toto. First, The cabinets of London and Paris at once to come forward, with the energies of both their respective countries, to effect a treaty for the future which shall bind Egypt, Syria and Turkey and all the other pashalicks and dependencies of each in one united bond of peace and amity for the future, placing the Sultan of Turkey, as before, chief of them all; this will be achieved by acknowledging Mahomet Ali and his Heirs Kings of Egypt, Syria and Candia. Next placing Ibrahim Pasha commander-in-chief of military forces of them all, and then it would be his duty to introduce European tactics in the Turkish army, like as he did to the Egypto, Syrian one, by which Egypt defeated Turkey in every battle. since 1832, the said treaty should give instructions from those two powers to commence in demolishing and razing to the ground, the whole of the fortifications of the Dardanelles, which now principally contribute to keep other nations in awe, and Turkey on the decline, by the recollection and fears that Russia could pounce upon them tomorrow, if she pleased, and thus make Turkey, a Russian province, which must involve us in a war to dispossess them. By the above bond of friendship, Mahomet Ali's energy and ability would be given to Turkey, which would increase once more as a nation.

August 4th.---A Steamer arrived thisday from Constantinople, offering him, Mahomet Ali, the acknowledgement of independence in Egypt to himself and Heirs, and his son Ibrahim Pasha the Pashalic of Syria, during his life time, but this is no use, as these two men have been virtually independent in both of them, since 1832, therefore this will not strengthen Turkey one atom; that can only be done by the wonderful power and ability they possess being employed at Constantinople, to prevent its becoming more and more Russian, French Steamer also arrived this day with letters from England, up to 16th July, which were promptly forwarded *express* to the "Mahi" at Suez, the commander of which vessel Lieut. Daniel most properly of his own accord, waited for them. Thus India on that occasion, owing to their officers judgment, would receive very late intelligence of the momentous events now on the tapis in most countries.

August 6th---The four Consuls of the great powers at Alexandria, waited on the Pasha to day to make him a particular notification which they each received orders to do from the Ambassadors at Constantinople about the Vienna congress.

August 14th---The French Steamer arrived here to day as usual but brought no very particular news from any country.

August 20th---The Turkish fleet still remains moored in the harbour of Alexandria; a fire which burnt down 62 houses took place in Cairo yesterday.

August 23rd-- There never was less excitement in Egypt during our sojourn in it than at this present time, commerce is at a stand still, all the merchants here are waiting the result of the Vienna congress as to the future peace and tranquillity of Egypt or the war and misery which it will prepare the way for, one course or the other is certain. Why not let Mahomet Ali and the Sultan to settle the matter themselves, what on earth can a Vienna congress know of the matter, where a *Metternich presides* in the chair, what has a Vienna congress to do with the affair at all.

August 24th---The Nile is very favorable this year, fortune on the whole appears to smile on Mahomet Ali, and he deserves it.

POSTSCRIPT.

TIMES OFFICE 22d Sept. 1839.

We have received by the *Atalanta*, letters from Cairo to the 28th August: affairs are assuming a warlike aspect as will appear from the following extract.

The French Consul General accompanied by Colonel Campbell, waited upon the Pacha and requested him in the name of the French Government to give up the Turkish fleet, and also stated that in case of a refusal, the Pacha would find a fleet off the port of Alexandria. His Highness replied, that he intended to keep the Turkish fleet until all his demands, and which were all just and reasonable, were agreed to---that if the fleet came with amicable intentions, it should be received with every honor, but if otherwise, he should also be prepared to receive it, that he should put a chain across the mouth of the harbour, and place both the Turkish and Egyptian fleets in order of battle, and that he had no doubt, he should be able to maintain his rights, and that he should order Ibrahim Pacha to march to Constantinople!!! Since then the greatest activity has existed in Alexandria, the forts are being manned and filled with munitions of warlike stores---the ships likewise are preparing to take in their powder, and in the arsenal the people are at work night and day here---in Cairo, the Pacha continues the conscription with the greatest rigour, all the boys from the school and factories have been removed to Alexandria, to be placed in the Army or Navy.

The Russian fleet is at present cruising in the Black Sea, off the mouth of the Bospho us, the English fleet is at the mouth of the Dardanelles, and Admiral Stopford has gone to Constantinople, where he has hoisted his flag on board the "*Carisford.*"

It appears the internal state of Asia Minor, is most wretched, the Army of reserve which occupied many of the cities has disbanded, and Hafiz Pacha with 8 00 men, the wreck of his army, has openly declared for Mahomed Ali. Russia is supposed to be the cause of all this treachery, and wishes to so place Constantinople, that she must ultimately be called in to her assistance.

The allied powers have however notified, both to the Turkish and Russian Governments, that any treaty entered into between them without their sanction, will be considered as null and void.

A most dreadful fire has occurred at Constantinople upwards of 3000 houses in Pera have been burned, the loss of property is said to be immense.

A fire also broke out here in the Copta quarter, about a fortnight ago---about 6 or 8 houses were destroyed. Abbas Pacha was immediately on the spot with a company of soldiers, and behaved extremely well---indeed it was entirely owing to his exertions that the fire, although in a crowded and very narrow quarter, was so soon extinguished.

FROM BENGAL HURKARU EXTRA.

EAST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

On the 30 th July the Right Hon. Sir C. T. Metcalf was entertained at Willis's Rooms. Mr. J. E. Elliott M. P., presided, supported on the right and left by Sir, C. Metcalf. Sir C. Grey, Viscount Combermere the Hon A. H. Cole, Sir C. Jenkins, Admiral Sir R. Donnelly, Sir J. Bryant, Sir H. Fleetwood, Col. Galloway, Gen. Cartwright, Col. Battie, Major Moor, Admiral Sir C. Malcolm, Col. Burnewell, Col. Watt, Col. Honeywood, Col. Bonner, Capt. Grindlay; Messrs. J. C. Brownrigg, D. Hill, R. Cavendish, H. Wood, T. Pakenham, J. A. Cassamajor, G. A. Bushby, W. More, D. C. Smyth, V. Smith, &c.

In the Commons, in answer to a question from Lord Sandon in respect to the Salt monopoly in India, Sir J. C. Hobhouse said, that the Board of Control had conveyed to the Government of India the recommendations of the committee, and the Indian Government had shown every disposition to carry those recommendations into effect. Alterations had taken place in consequence of those recommendations, which had been attended with success. With respect to the introduction of British salt into India, he could say nothing more than that he should be happy to lay all the information he posessed on the table of the House.

Col. Thomas (who spoke in an exceedingly low tone) put a question to the right hon. gentleman, in reference to the enormous sum of 140,000*l.* which had been expended by the secret committee of the East India House.

Sir J. C. Hobhouse in reply said, the charter of the East India Company sanctioned this proceeding. The secret committee had power to expend money, and if it were necessary that the purpose for which the money was expended should be kept secret, the amount would not make any difference. The time would no doubt come when the hon. gentleman would have the means of forming his opinion on the subject, and he believed he would be the first man, when he knew the object on which the money was spent, to say that it was not only right and justifiable, but that it was impossible for the secret committee to do less. It would be extremely inconvenient and highly prejudicial to the public service to explain the particular matter to which the hon. gentleman had adverted at the present time.

JULY 20.—At Birmingham things remain quiet. The persons engaged in the late disturbances are to be tried at the ensuing Warwick Assizes: and there is a report, that it is the positive intention of the Chartists to concentrate in the neighbourhood of Warwick at the time of the assizes, and if any of their associates be found guilty, to rescue them from the hands of justice.—At the Montgomery Assizes 30 Chartists have been convicted of riotous destruction of a house; and two of them, convicted also of training and drilling, were sentenced to transportation.—Messrs. Nathan's warehouse at Manchester having been consumed by fire, property to the amount of 13,000*l.* is destroyed —The first triennial celebration of the National Agricultural Society has taken place at Oxford.

JULY 22.--Sir W. Horne has been appointed a Master in Chancery, in the room of Mr. Martin. deceased.—Dr. Bowring is gone as a Delegate from the British Government to the German Commercial Legation.—Powell, the Chartist leader, has been convicted at Welchpool for using seditious language, and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, and security to keep the peace.

AUGUST 7.—The Rev. John Strachan, D. D., Archdeacon of York, has been appointed Bishop of Toronto, and the Rev. A. G. Spencer, D. D., Archdeacon of Burmuda, Bishop of Newfoundland.

AUGUST 9.—The Colonelcy of the 2d Dragoon Guards is vacant by the death of Gen. Sir J. Stewart, Bart, who was upwards of 78 years in the service.

AUGUST 10.---Mr. Oliphant is the candidate for Perth, vice Kinnaird, who has retired in consequence of feeling obliged to vote against the government plan of education.

AUGUST 9.---The Bishop of London last night gave notice of a motion for the 12th on the Pilgrim tax in India. The Irish unlawful Oaths Bill was committed.

An overland despatch has been received to day from Bombay, from whence the dates are to the 4th of June, and from Calcutta to the 22d of May. Accounts had reached the former place from Candahar, dated April 20, at which time public rejoicings and illuminations were going on in honour of Schah Soojah, who had been formally proclaimed and seated on the throne. Information of this event had been conveyed to the Maharaja Runjeet Singh, who was still alive, and had been received by him with every appearance of satisfaction. The army was reported to be in good health, and pursuing or about to pursue its march into Cabul.

STOPPAGE OF THE CHINA TRADE.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

Strange news from China; which, however strange, has the appearance of being authentic, and, at all events, receives general credence among well-informed persons. The accounts down to the 7th of April; and those aware of the unwonted activity and vigour of the steps taken by the Chinese Government in the previous month towards suppressing the smuggling-trade in opium, will have been prepared for some news like that which has just come to hand. The statement amounts to this---that the British Superintendent, namely, her Majesty's representative, has been seized and rigorously imprisoned, and with him the whole of the English merchants on the spot; that they have been compelled to deliver up opium to the value of 2,000,000 of tahels, equal to near 700,000*l.*; and that the entire trade of the British nation with the Chinese empire (of which the annual value is now about twelve millions sterling) is for the moment, and until the smuggling-ships depart from the coast, put a stop to. If all this, or one-half of it be true, there is ground, not for going to war with, but certainly for signally chastising an unsocial people, who conduct themselves, not like men, but spoilt and naughty children.

We hear it often said that opium is a poison, and that the Chinese have not only a right, but are fully justified, both in moral and political point of view, in prohibiting the introduction of the drug into their country. Before adopting these views, it will be well coolly to examine them. Opium is the produce of a poppy, which acts as a stimulant, or produces inebriety, according to the quantity taken; and ale and gin are the produce of barley, brandy of the grape; and these produce much the same effects. No man who by experience has had a proper opportunity of judging, will venture to decide that inebriety produced by opium is in any one respect worse than inebriety produced by gin or brandy. Both are bad enough, and so are drunkenness with champagne or claret, or gluttony. This is all that any man of sense or experience can conscientiously aver; although our philanthropists preach on the subject as vehemently as if we were disseminating among the Chinese the poison of the rattlesnake or the juice of the upas-tree. The Turks take opium in large quantity, and yet are eminently a sober people: many persons take it largely in this country, without making beasts of themselves,---witness the late Mr. Wilberforce, whose health required its habitual use in great quantity, and who lived a virtuous life to beyond eighty. Did any one ever hear of excess in brandy, or beer, or claret, with so much impunity?

Next, as to the right of the Chinese Government to prohibit the *end* of opium, or any thing else to its subjects. The abstract right is indeed unquestionable; but it is the right in this case to commit an act of folly; and the Chinese must take the consequences, in the same way that we are obliged to take the consequences of our folly, in the shape of law-breaking, when we put an inordinate tax on brandy and geneva, and thus hold out a premium on smuggling and immorality, while we lose much revenue. The Chinese folly is the greater of the two; for the Government not only loses all the revenue which might keep consumption within bounds, but it contrives to secure at the same time the largest consumption, and the greatest possible amount of smuggling and its concomitant demoralization. What the Chinese Government attempts, is equivalent to what in this country would be a total prohibition of all foreign spirits and wines and even to opium itself used for medicinal purposes; for to the tastes of the Chinese opium is all that wine, brandy, geneva, and rum are to us. They choose to stimulate themselves with opium, and sometimes they procure a drowsy inebriety with it, just as some of us stimulate or flush ourselves with brandy, while others prefer to be muddled with beer or mad with champagne. Still, we admit that the Chinese Government has the right which authority and custom give to commit an egregious folly as regards the subjects of China and it is certainly not for foreigners to dispute it. The matter, however, does not rest here, even in so far as the opium-trade is concerned. The opium-trade, always nominally prohibited, has notwithstanding always been carried on almost ever since Europeans knew China; and within the last thirty years has advanced from the annual value of half a million sterling to three millions. During this whole period the officers of the Chinese Government, from the highest to the lowest, have winked at the traffic, and accepted huge bribes for their connivance---in fact, pocketed what ought to have gone into the imperial treasury. Even the Viceroys, and other great functionaries of Canton, have paid large sums to the Emperor for their places, the bribes for connivance at the smuggling of opium being one of the chief sources of the emoluments which enabled them to buy those places. All that the Chinese Government ever did, in all the long time allotted to, was to publish every two or three years an angry edict, never carried into execution. By its virtual connivance, it has allowed a prescription of fifty or rather of a hundred and fifty years to be established, and a trade of 3,000,000*l.* to grow up. An European nation, that suddenly destroyed such a trade, must be very strong indeed to escape condign punishment.

But let us attend to the worst part of the subject, the seizure and imprisonment of the persons of British subjects; and first of these, of the merchants. Some of them are engaged in the opium-trade, and there are others who have nothing to do with it. Even respecting those that have, it is impossible to produce a tittle of evidence; for the parties in question not only have no opium on their persons, or in their premises, but never even see the article. The parties in possession of the opium are the Chinese, or the masters of the English ships at the mouth of the estuary of the Canton river; and the imprisonment of the merchants is only a species of torture inflicted upon them in hopes of getting at their supposed accomplices. With respect to the seizure and imprisonment of the representative of the sovereignty of this country, it admits of no palliation whatever. He had nothing to do with the opium trade, but on the contrary went even a little out of his way by backing the Chinese proclamation for its suppression. He holds his appointment direct from the Crown; is its true representative: and, as such, the Chinese Government has, over and over again, addressed him for the last five years.

Supposing the narrative which has reached the East India House to be genuine, the necessity of inflicting punishment and exacting contribution is unquestionable. How is it to be done? It is not difficult either to punish the Chinese or to make a permanent arrangement for our future relations with the empire. China is the weakest nation on earth, and its people those of all others, the Hindoos not excepted, the most docile and unwarlike,—as testified by their conquest by a few Northern shepherds, *who still hold them in subjection*, although in manners and conduct even now foreigners. Nothing has preserved the Chinese over and over again from foreign subjugation, but their deserts, weak hordes, and semibarbarous people that surround their land frontiers in every direction with the sea, and the absence of an enemy that would avail itself of the sea, in every other quarter. That sea is open to us. We must proceed resolutely, and do the work promptly and at once. The seizure and temporary occupation of a couple of the great maritime towns, will be quite sufficient to bring the Chinese Government to its senses; and the Indian fleet, with some three thousand European troops on board, and a couple of good steam-boats, will be sufficient to effect this both cheaply and safely. Canton and Tchan-tcu-fa, in the bay of Amoy, are the most suitable, being wealthy, populous, with good harbours, and near at hand. Another plan, still more speedy and effectual, is to sail up the Yellow Sea, enter the Pei-ho; when a couple of day's march carries us under the walls of the Imperial Palace, less defensible than an American log-house. The Chinese army is a very numerous rabble—a few armed with matchlocks, none with muskets, some with short spears, but the greater number with bows and arrows and targets. A regular European force has about as much to apprehend from it as the stork has from the frogs. The Government is the greatest political bully on record. It swaggers and blusters, but is cowed by the very first appearance of resistance. Five and twenty years ago, a Chinese freebooter on the coast set it at defiance for years together, defeating its armies and its fleets; and the Government suppressed the rebellion, and made its peace with the rebel, by making him an assignment of lands, granting him a pension, and raising him to a rank equivalent among us to a dukedom!

The next point will be to make the aggressors pay for all the mischief they have occassioned. For this they posses better means than any other people of Asia, Clive, eighty years ago, and when we were struggling for empire in India, thought that enterprise not difficult, which we may now doubt and boggle about before we resolve on; and we believe his proposition to this effect is still preserved in the private archives of his family. But we must not stop at mere punishment and temporary retribution. A trade of the value of twelve millions, the supply of an article of necessity for which the nation pays six or seven millions per annum, and a revenue to England and to India of five millions, ought not in future to be put to yearly risk by the individual caprice of a barbarian residing at Pekin, and blindly ignorant both of the interests of his own people and ours.* We ought to insist on the cession of an island close to the Chinese coast with a safe harbour, from which our future commerce might not only be conducted without danger of collision, but greatly extended.—*Spectator, Augt. 3.*

News has been received from China this week of the stoppage of the trade, and of the arrest of many of the chief British merchants at Canton, together with the resident, Capt. Elliott, for a breach of the laws prohibiting the importation of opium. this has caused some excitement in the City, but it is not likely to lead to any serious consequences as the Chinese are soon appeased. It is not denied that the merchants at Canton have long acted in direct opposition to the orders of the Chinese authori-

* It is remarkable enough, that the Emperor himself proposed to the present Viceroy to equalize trade in opium, by imposing a fair duty. The Viceroy approved of the plan in his reply; but the Emperor in the mean time listening to other counsel, prohibition was adopted instead, and a rescript addressed to the great functionary, in which he was styled "the dog-head!"

Digitized by the Financial Advisory Office
Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

ves, whom they have set at defiance, therefore his summary proceeding is regarded as an assertion of their legal authority, which has in some measure been rendered necessary by the encroachments of the foreigners *Atlas*—*Augst.* 3

The private letters refer to certain accounts as given at length in the Bombay papers, under the date of April 7, from Canton, of important occurrences at that place. The papers themselves have not come to hand, as none were forwarded by this despatch, which comes by way of the Euphrates. It appears the British merchants there had been put in prison, and summoned to deliver up all the opium in their possession by the Chinese authorities. They were advised, it is said, by Mr. Elliott, the superintendent, himself imprisoned also, to yield compliance and ultimately opium was delivered up to the amount of 2,000,000 tael dollars. They were, however, it seems, still left in prison, and treated with the greatest harshness. The trade was entirely stopped.---*Times, August*, 1.

TURKEY.

The new Sultan had girded on the sabre of Ottoman on the 17th ult. and had given great delight to the Faithful by ordering all in office to resume the turban, and to lay aside the heretic fez cap introduced by his late father.

We give the following correspondence passed between the Grand Vizier Khosrew and the Viceroy of Egypt :---

"As was stated in the letter addressed to your Excellency some days ago, his Highness the most magnificent, the most formidable, and the most powerful Sultan, Abdul Medjid Khan, having ascended the Imperial throne, which Divine predestination had left vacant, the wisdom with which he is naturally gifted dictated to him, at the moment of his accession, the following language :—

"The Governor of Egypt, Mehemet Ali Pasha, had committed some acts calculated to indispose my glorious father: various events came to pass, and preparations were made. Nevertheless, to preserve from all attempts the welfare of the people intrusted to me by Providence, with the sole view of sparing the effusion of Mussulman blood, I mean to forget all that is passed: I will pardon that governor; confer on him a decoration similar to that worn by my other viziers, and concede to him the province of Egypt, and the hereditary right thereto to his descendants, on condition that he fully conform to his duties of obedience and submission. However unworthy I may be of the honour, of having been raised to the post of Grand Vizier, and owing to the existence of former relations between your Excellency and me, I heard with lively satisfaction the language of his Highness. I immediately wrote to the Seraskier of the East, Hafiz Pasha, to suspend the march of the Imperial army, and the fleet which was to have left the Dardanelles has been detained. The decoration conferred on you by the Sultan, and the firman which is to accompany it are now preparing. In the meanwhile, Akiff Effendi, Secretary of the council, and one of the high functionaries of the Sublime Porte, has been despatched to acquaint you in detail with our Sovereign's desire. If God deign to assist his Highness, all the provinces of the empire will enjoy perfect tranquillity under the protection of his sceptre. Now, as the accomplishment of that hope depends on the union of Mussulmans, I specially address you this letter, in order that, guided by your natural prudence, and docile to the Supreme wish, you forget all the past, fully accomplish your duties as a vassal, withdraw the troops which are found in your camp, and think no more hereafter but of accord and union."

Letter from Mehemit Ali communicated to the European Consuls in reply to the communications made to him by the Ambassadors of the Great Powers in Constantinople :---

"In the course of two days Akiff Effendi will set out for Constantinople. He will be the bearer of a letter of congratulation and submission, on my part, to the new Sultan, Abdul Medjid. I intend also addressing to Khosrew Pasha a letter, in which I will present to him 1. That the late Sultan Mahmoud had made me, at the time, through the medium of Sarim Effendi, propositions of a much more advantageous nature than those addressed to me now by his Highness, for he then offered me the hereditary reversion of Egypt, as well as of Syria, Sayd, and the Sandjack of Tripoli—2 That under existing circumstances, I demand the hereditary right to Egypt, as well as to Syria and Candia; that is, to all the dominions I now possess, as I previously mentioned. 3. That, on this condition, and if the Porte wishes to act with good faith towards me, I will be the most faithful of the servants and vassals of his Highness, and I will defend him when, and against whomsoever he pleases.

"I intend writing to Constantinople to the above effect. I will make no mention, in my letter to the Grand Vizier, of the fleet, from a sense of propriety; but I beg of you to tell the representatives of the great courts at Constantinople, that I never had the intention of keeping or using it with a hostile object against the Sultan; I formally pledge myself on the contrary, to restore it the moment that my propositions shall have been accepted, in which case all the vessels composing the squadron of his Highness shall be sent back to Constantinople. As regards the Ottoman admirals, those who should be afraid to return to Turkey will be allowed to remain in Egypt, which is part of the same monarchy. When the Sultan shall have acceded to my prayer, and that Khosrew Pasha shall have been removed from the direction of affairs, I will not hesitate, on the first invitation of his Highness, to proceed to Constantinople; but alone, and on board a steamer, and with the sole view of offering in person my homage to my Sovereign, and of tendering to him my services. Finally, I declare to you, that if my propositions be not attended to, I shall not wage war, but merely maintain my present position and wait."—*Examiner, Aug.* 11.

As a most impudent and worthless attempt has been made by the *Moniteur Parisien* to deny the fact of the dissensions in the French Cabinet as to the affairs of the East, the *Constitutionnel* has very properly published the following article.

"It is notorious that a complete dissension has taken place in the Council repecting the affairs of the East. Every body has received with incredulous disdain the contradiction of the semi-official journal to what had been said of the disagreement in the ministry on this subject. The experience of the past has taught us to look upon these declarations with suspicion. The ministers of the 15th of April never took such pains to proclaim the reign of unanimity among them as at the period of their greatest disunion. We cannot conceive how the present ministers could hope to delude the public by these simi-official contradictions. For ourselves, we will merely add, that, if the ministry collectively make a secret of its divisions, the members of the Cabinet have not hesitated individually to communicate the fact of their dissension. Indeed, some amongst them have made it a point of honour to reveal the part which they have taken in the discussion, in order to show that their conduct has been energetic and independent."—

Standard 12th August 1839.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Colonel Anson resigns South Stafford for Lichfield at the next election. Sir G. Anson retires.

At Aylesbury on Tuesday, Mr. Wheeler and Sir J. Dashwood King, Bart. nominated Capt. John Charles Baillie Hamilton to represent the Conservatives of that borough; Sir G. Stevens and J. Dell, Esq., nominated Lord Nugent on the Liberal side; and John Ingram Lockhart, Esq. was proposed by Mr. John Gibbs and Charles Ivatts, Esq., Mr. Lockhart accused Lord Nugent of breaking his word to the electors. His lordship denied it, and said he did not wish to put his friends to inconvenience, and hoped he would not poll ten votes in a case which he knew to be hopeless. The show of hands was in favour of Capt. Hamilton, and a poll was demanded, which took place on Wednesday. Soon after the poll opened Lord Nugent resigned, and within a short time Mr. Lockhart followed his example. The result was—Capt. Hamilton, 620; Mr. Lockhart, 73; Lord Nugent, 3. At the last Aylesbury election the return was—Mr. Praed, 657; Lord Nugent, 540

On Wednesday last, a deputation from the Tory electors of Southwark waited upon Mr. Walter, the ex-member for Berkshire, to request that he would allow himself to be put in nomination for the representation of that borough on the first opportuity The answer was a gracious, but somewhat conditional acceptance.—

We understand that Sir Jasper Nicholls is to succeed Sir Henry Fane as Commander in Chief in India. Major General Sir William Gomm is appointed Commander of the Forces in Jamaica.

SPAIN

AUGUST 8.—On the 27th ult. Lord John Hay had an interveiw with Marota within the Carlist lines at Miravelles, and then proceeded to the camp of Espartero. Much importance was attached to this mission, but nothing certain was known. The affairs of Don Carlos are represented as almost hbpeless.

AUGUST 9.—A letter from Espartero's head-quarters represents the Carlists as divided into three parties—that of Marota, who would defend the Fuerors and the Basque provinces without a king; that of Marco del Pont, who would restore union amongst the party by making Don Carlos abdicate in favour of his son; and, lastly, the thorough Carlists, like Cabrera, who adore the absolute king. The Duke de la Victoria is represented as on the eve of a move which must compress Marota and his army into still narrower limits, thereby increasing discontent and want amongst the divided and disheartened Carlists.

AUGUST 12.—There is a rumour in circulation that the civil war in Spain has terminated entirely in favour of the Queen, and that Marotto had possessed himself of the person of Don Carlos, and delivered him to the mercies of the Queen Regent. There are letters from Bayonne to the 7th, with intelligence from Tolosa of the 5th. Don Carlos arrived in the letter town on the 1st, with the Princess of Beira, and the Prince of the Asturias. During their journay from Onate, they were every where received with indifference by the people, and on their passage through Alegria were saluted with cries of "Down with the Ministers." Don Carlos had left Onate with the intention of repairing to Estella, but it was thought he would not be allowed to proceed further than Tolosa.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The letters from Liverpool announce the stoppage of the Phœnix Joint Stock Bank, an establishment of but recent date, with a paid-up capital of between 40,000*l.* and 50,000*l.* only. The cause is stated in the circular issued by the directors, of which the following is a copy :—

"Liverpool Phœnix Bank.

In consequence of the discovery of a large deficiency in the accounts of the late manager, Mr. Samuel Henry Walsh, the directors, after much anxious deliberation, feel it their duty to suspend the operations of the bank until they can have an opportunity of consulting the proprietors.

"With this view a special general meeting will be held as early as practicable.

"By order of the Directors,
"W. COLSON, Manager."

"Liverpool, August 6.

The defalcation alluded to is said to amount to about 20,000*l.*, or nearly one-half the capital of the bank, and is attributed to speculations in railway and other shares. The prospect of the creditors is said to be but indifferent. few of the directors or shareholders being men of property.

SUGAR—EAST INDIA.—There has been less enquiry for Bengal, and few purchases have taken place privately, while at public auction only 840 bags have been put up, which went off without spirit, a part being bought in, and for that which sold, prices were barely supported, good white 66s. 6d. to 67s. 6d., and fine bright yellow or low white, 65s. to 65s. 6d. per cwt.

COFFEE.—Of Mocha there is little offering, or sales to some extent might be effected at full prices. Ceylon is in better demand, and prices have advanced 1s. to 2s. per cwt.; 163 bags at public sale brought 107s. for fine ordinary coloury, and at similar rates several private transactions have taken place; some of the holders demand even more money.

HAVRE, Aug. 2.—Coffee, since our last of the 31st ult., continued in good demand, and our sales during the last few days consisted of 106 bags of Havannah, at 65f.; 129 ditto good ordinary St. Domingo, at 60f.; 304 quarts Porto Rico, at 75.; 40 bags of good ordinary Rio, at 53¾f.; and 150 bags greenish Java, just arrived from Rotterdam, at 70f. all in bond.

THE TEA TRADE. The deliveries of tea last week were again large, amounting to 49,470lbs. The public sales, which commenced briskly this morning comprised upwards of 4,000,000lbs. Owing to the last accounts from the Canton relative to the stoppage of the trade, the holders demanded higher prices than the trade would give; and of 10,000 packages which have passed, but a small quantity was sold. The advance on the prices of the sales which took place in July, may generally quoted at 1d to 5d per lb. Fine Congou Tea is cheaper in proportion to the lower sorts, the following are the prices obtained—

Cohea 3s 2½d, Common Congou 1s 6½d to 1s 8d, middling to fine 1s 10d to 1s 7d, Twankay 1s 8½d to 2s, Hyson 2s 2 to 4s 4d, Imperial 2s 8d to 3s 2d, Gunpowder 3s to 5s 6d. The sale closed this afternoon; of the 59,822 packages put up, 30,000 were sold.

In MACE, CLOVES, or NUTMEGS, there has been very little done this week, but prices are unvaried.

PEPPER brings full prices, but the demand is still limited, though there is rather more inclination to purchase than last week, and 1032 bags at public sale found buyers. Sumatra good black at 3¾ to 3¾, and light and stalky at 3¾ to 3¾ per lb. About 3000 bags, chiefly Sumatra, have sold privately at similar prices.

GINGER.---Not so much business doing, and very little change in price. Of East India 2,000 bags, Malabar, have been bought in at public sale at 27s. for good bold clean.

RICE.---Some large parcels of Bengal have been offered at public sale since our last, amounting altogether to 8649 bags, which, with the favourable weather for the harvest, have kept the market in a dull state; little has been done privately, and of the above quantity a large proportion was bought in, prices were, however, upon the whole, little varied from those of last week, though in some instances, a bargain was obtained; good middling bold good colour sold at 14s. 6d. to 15s., and middling rather yellowish white at 13s. 6d. to 14s. per cwt.

SALTPETRE.---There have been no public sales of Rough, and privately the transactions are confined to small parcels of fine quality, stiff prices. British Refined remains as before quoted.

INDIGO ---The market is quiet, but the few sales made have produced former prices..

LIVERPOOL COTTON-MARKET, SATURDAY.

The demand for cotton has been extensive throughout the week, in the early part of which the current qualities of American advanced ⅛*d.* to ¼*d.* per lb., at which rates the market closes firmly, though without much animation. Egyptian is in considerable demand, and has advanced ¼*d.* per lb. In Brazil the business has also been extensive, at an advance of ¼*d.* per lb. in Pernam, and of ⅛*d.* to ¼*d.* per lb. in Maranham and Bahia. Surat is in demand, and fully supports former quotations. The sales of the week amount to 34,100 bales, including 3000 American and 200 Surat on speculation, and 2300 American and 250 Surat for export.

		d.	d.
190	Sea Island	20 to	30
60	Stained ditto	7¾---	16
6,710	Upland	6⅝---	9
8,660	Mobile, &c.	6⅞---	10½
11,840	New Orleans	6½---	10½
2,230	Egyptian	11---	14
1,630	Pernams, &c,	8½---	10½
730	Bahia, &c.	8¾ to	9½
1,960	Maranham	8¾---	9½
	Sawninned	8½---	8¾
150	La Guayra	8¾---	0
430	Carthagena	5¾---	6½
4,040	Surat, &c.	4¾---	6
440	Bengal	5½---	0

We have had a fair inquiry for cotton to day, and 3500 bales have been sold, consisting of 300 Brazils at 8¼d. to 9½d. 40 Egyptain at 11½d. to 12., 700 Surats at 5d. to 6d., and the remainder American. Exporters have taken 400 Surats and 200 American. The market is very firm.

MONEY-MARKET *and* CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Saturday Evening.

The chief topic of the day has been the almost desperate state of the Exchequer-bill market, which is with the greatest difficulty kept above par, and would fall considerably below it if the sales which are required for the current business of the bankers and capitalists were not managed with the utmost caution and forbearance. Mr. Spring Rice, it is to be feared, has suffered opportunities to pass by for the reduction of the unfunded debt which may not soon occur again, and now pays the penalty of that neglect, for it is next to impossible that Exchequer-bills, bearing only 2½ per cent interest, or thereabouts, should remain in circulation, while from 6 to 15 per cent. is paid for the use of money on good security. He will be driven, as he was in the last crisis, to raise considerably the rate of interest upon them, or to suffer them to fall to a discount. As a private question, too, this state of things is productive of great evil. Bankers, and the monied interest generally, have been ready supporters, hitherto, on all occasions, of the principle of a large unfunded debt, because it afforded the means of placing capital not immediately wanted where it could be safe from depreciation in value, and convertible into money for use at a moment's notice, to any amount. In the examinations of the most experienced practical men before committees of the House of Commons, it has been described as the only unexceptionable "banking security;" but this quality no longer exists, and the market for Exchequer-bills has become as limited, nearly, as some of the foreign securities. Unless his friends of the Bank parlour, upon whose gratitude he has the strongest claim, had they not just now business enough of their own on their hands, step in to his assistance, Mr. Spring Rice is in as desperate a difficulty, with respect to his floating debt, as has ever occurred, even during his eventful administration.

The English stock-market presented altogether a gloomy appearance to-day. The sales of Exchequer-bills were continued, and the premium upon them reduced tols., at which they stood for some time ultimately leaving off no better than from 1s. to 3s. premium. Some rather large parcels of money stock and stock for delivery on Tuesday were brought to market, part of it on Chancery account, which caused a decline in Consols to 91¾ to ⅞ for money, and 92¼ for account, at which quotations they closed. India Stock fell from 251 to 2, at which it stood yesterday, to 248 to 50; Bank Stock, 186 to 7

Foreign securities followed the bent of the English market, and a general depression in prices may be noted. Spanish Active, with the May coupons, were 19¼ to ⅜; Portuguese 5 per Cents., 29½ to 30; the 3 per Cents, 18¾ to 19¼ Brazillian, 73½ to 9; Mexican, 28¼ to ⅜; Colombian, 32 to ½; Dutch 2½ per Cents 54⅞, to ⅞; the 5 per Cents., 103⅜ to ⅝; Belgian, 103 to ½; Danish, 75 to 6.

Railway shares were dull of sale. London and Birmingham, 51 to 3. the quarter-shares, 16 to 17; Great Western, 3½ to 4¼ premium. Eastern Counties, 10¼ to 9¾; Manchester and Birmingham, 9½ to 8¾ Brighton, 11⅛ to ⅜: Blackwall 2½; to ⅜ discount.—*Times Aug.* 12.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Gen. Lord Howden, Col. of the 43d Regiment, expired on the 26th July, in his 80th year. His lordship was formerly Commander-in-Chief in India.

Sir John Keane has been appointed Colonel of the 43d Regiment; Gen. John Ross of the 46th; and Sir Willoughby Cotton of the 98th.

CAVALRY.

18th Light Drag. It is now said that this regiment will not be further augmented, but will return home.

15th Hussars. The last divisions under Sir W. Scott embarked on the 11th July, on board the Malabar for Bombay.

INFANTRY.

1st—1st battalion goes to Canada.

2d—Lieut. Macdonald and 100 men will embark for Bombay in August.

3d—Lieut. Browne with a draft of 36 men, has embarked for Bengal, in the *William Jardine*; Capt. Cristie with invalids has arrived.

4th—A draft under Lieut. Burke and Ensigns Bartley and Haines, sail for Madras in the *True Briton*.

6th—Ens Ogilby, Joinsworth, Crowden, and Bishton, with 72 men, have sailed for Bombay in the *Strabane*.

9th—Lieut. Hosken has resigned his recruiting appointment at Boyle. Twenty-five men have embarked in the *William Jardine*. Lieut. Powell has entered the Military College,

13th—Drafts for the corps will in future be sent to Bombay to join *via* Scinde.

16th—Lieut. Stoney, Ens. Wilkins, and 35 men, have embarked for Bengal. Lieut. Stoney commands the troops in the *Maidstone*.

17th—A draft is in readiness, and will embark for Bombay in August under Lieut. Cooper

21st—Second Lieut. J. P. Stuart has been presented with a most elegant sword by Lieut.-Col. Middleton and the officers of the 42d Highlanders, as a mark of their esteem and respect for his meritorious conduct while serving in the 42d. A large draft embarks for Madras in August.

25th—This corps goes to Canada.

22th—Lieut. Park has leave to Feb. 1840. Captain Shum and Lieut. Moorehead, with 42 men, are embarked for India in the *William Jardine*.

31st—Twenty-five men are embarked in the *William Jardine*.

33th—This regiment goes to Gibraltar.

40th Lieut. White has embarked for Bombay in command of 27 men in the *Strabane*.

44th—Twenty-eight men are embarked in the *William Jardine*.

49th Lieuts. Ramsay and Daniel have arrived from Bengal; 39 men are embarked in the *William Jardine*.

55th Capt. Young and Ens. King proceed with a draft in the *Atlas*.

58th—The depot has joined the service companies at Portsmouth.

63d—Lieut. Leatham, Ens. Hardie, and Asst.-Sur. Charlton, with a large draft, sails in the *Atlas* for Madras.

87---The depot is at Trim.

94th---It is now decided that this corps is to join the Indian establishment, so that an augmentation of men and officers is to take place. The depot is ordered to India at once, leaving one captain to recruit.

95.---Lieut. Cruise is recruiting at Kilkenny. The depot goes to Chester

Ceylon Regt.---Lieuts. Gwilt, Bourne, and Pattison, have sailed for Ceylon.

THE ARMY.

WAR-OFFICE JULY. 19.

WAR-OFFICE, July 19.—1st Regt Life Guards—Cornet and Sub-Lieut. the Hon. O. Duncombe to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Aston, who retires; W. W. Wynn, Gent. to be Cornet and Sub-Lieut by purchase vice Duncombe. Coldstream Regt Foot Guards, Ensign and Lieut. G. J. Johnson to be Lieut. and Capt. by purchase, vice Tollemache, who retires? J. W. S. Fraser, Gent. to be Ensign and Lieut. by purchase, vice Johnson. 20th Foot—Lieut. T. Crawley, from the half-pay of the 59th Foot, to Lieut. vice Creagh, appointed Paymaster of the 52d Foot; Ensign G. B. Crespigney to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Crawley, who retires; Sir R. Gethin, Bart, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Crespigney. 21st Foot Brevet Major W. Thain, from the 33d Foot, to be Capt. vice Bunbury, who exchanges. 25th Foot—Ensign C. Dakers, from the 72d Foot, to be Ensign, vice Cain, who exchanges. 33d Foot—Capt. H. Bunbury, from the 21st Foot, to be Capt. vice Vane, promoted; G. C. Miller, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Smith. 60th Foot---Cornet R. B. Rowland, from half-pay of the 23d Light Drags to be Second Lieut. without purchase; the Hon. C. R. Plunkett to be Second Lieut. by purchase vice Newland, who retires. 72d Foot—Ensign M. Cane, from the 26th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Dakers, who exchanges, 73d Foot—Capt. W. Eyre to be Major. by purchase, vice Lloyd who retires; Lieut. T. F. Sandeman to be Capt. by purchase, vice Eyre; Ensign M. G. B. Browne, to be Lieut. by purchase vice Sandemann; J. Davies, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Browne, 93d Foot---Ensign G. Studpert to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Dudbar, who retires; G. J. W. Melville, Gent. to be Ensign by purchase, vice Studdert. 96th Foot---Quartermaster Sergt. S. Fox to be Quartermaster, vice Mair, deceased.

1st West India Regt.---Ensign C. T. Hamilton to be Lieut. by purchase. vice Fitzpatrick, who retires: R. Crawley, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Hamilton.

Ceylon Rifle Regt.---Lieut. W. T. Layard to be Adjt. vice Johnston, resigned

Unattached---Lieut. C. B. Vane, from the 54th Foot, to be Capt by purchase.

Hospital Staff-Dispenser of Medicines M. M'Bride to be Assist-Surg. to the Forces, vice Arthill, dec.

Memorandum---The date of Lieut. T. A Herrot's commission in the 55th Foot, is 2d Feb 1838. Capt. B. O'Neal Lyster, upon half-pay of the Royal Artillery, has been allowed to retire from the service, by the sale of an unattached company, he being about to become a settler in Canada.

WAR-OFFICE, July 26.—14th Light Drags J. H. Goddard, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Boucherett, appointed to the 17th Light Drags. 17th Light Drags Cornet H. R. Boucherett, from the 14th Light Dragst to be Cornet, vice O Callaghan, who retires. 1st Foot—Lieut A. Gray, from half-pay of the 40th Foot, to be Lieut. vice J. Johnson, who exchanges. 2d Foot—Lieut. H. C. Faulkner, from the 80th Foot, to be Lieut. vice Bennett, who exchanges. 30th Foot—Lieut. P. L. M'Dougall, from the 79th Foot, to be Lieut. vice H. Kepple, who retires upon half-pay unattached. 51st Foot—Ensign C. A. H. Rumbold to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Ker, who retires; A. H Harris, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Rumbold. 79th Foot—Lieut. W. Balfour, from half-pay unattached, to be Lieut. vice M'Dougall, appointed to the 30th Foot. 82d Foot—A. Darby, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase. vice Bridgman, promoted. 86th Foot—Lieut. C. L. Bennett, from the 2d Foot, to be Lieut. vice Faulkner, who exchanges.

Rifle Brigade—R. Lloyd, Gent. to be Sec. Lieut. by purchase, vice Jenkinson, promoted.

1st West India Regt.—Lieut. G. W. Meehan to be Adjt. vice Bentley, who resigns the Adjutancy only.

Brevet.—Lieut. Col. E. T. Michell, of the Royal Artillery while employed on a particular service in Spain, to have the local rank of Colonel in that country.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, July 27.—Royal Regt of Artillery—Second Capt. G. Charleton to be Capt. vice Cookson, dec.; First Lieut. J. Gore to be Second Capt. vice Charleton; Second Lieut. A. H. Graham to be First Lieut. vice Gore.

Memorandum—The dates of the promotion of the undermentioned Officers of the Royal Regt. of Artillery are altered as follows, viz.: Second Capt R. Luard, May 20, 1839; Second Capt. H. G. Teesdale, May 23, 1839; First Lieut. E. W. Rodwell, May 20, 1839; First Lieut. S. D. Broughton, May 23, 1839.

WAR-OFFICE, Aug. 2.—1st Regt. of Drgs—Lieut. W. Peel, from the 25th Regt. of Foot to be Lieut. vice Long, who exchanges. 12th Regt. of Foot—Capt. C. Granet, from the 98th Foot, to be Capt. vice Darley, who exchanges 19th Foot—Lieut. H. R. J. Long, from the 1st Drags. to be Lieut. vice Peel, who exchanges. 42d Foot—T. R. D. Hay, Gent. to be Ensign by purchase, vice Murray, who retires. 5th Foot—Capt. W. H. Rogers, from the 90th Foot, to be Capt. vice Mann, who exchanges. 82d Foot—Lieut. T. W. Hornby to be Capt. by purchase, vice Eustace, who retires; Ensign E. R. W. W Yates to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Hornby; J. W. Yates; Gent. to Ensign, by purchase, vice Yates. 90th Foot—Capt. J. B. Mann, from the 58th Foot, to be Capt. vice Rogers, who exchanges. 98th Foot—Capt. H. Darley, from the 12th Foot, to be Capt. vice Granet, who exchanges. Ceylon Rifle Regt.—Lieut. T. Chute to be Capt. by purchase, vice Ingham, who retires; Second Lieut. H. Du Vernet to be First Lieut. by purchase, vice Chute; G. A. Ruxton, Gent. to be Second Lieut. by purchase, vice Du Vernet.

Unattached—Lieut. J. G. Buchanan, from the 18th Foot, to be Capt. without purchase.

WAR-OFFICE, Aug. 6 43d Foot—Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Keane K. C. B. from the 46th Foot, to be Col. vice Gen. Lord Howden, deceased. 46th Foot—Lieut.-Gen. J. Ross, from the 98th Foot, to be Col. vice Sir J. Keane, appointed to the command of the 43d foot. 98th Foot—Major-Gen. Sir W. Cotton, K. C. B. to be Col. vice Ross, appointed to the command of the 46th Foot.

May 16th.—Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleasen to permit the 85th, or the King's Light Infantry, to resume on its colours and appointments the motto "Aucto splendore resurgo." which was authorized to be borne by that regiment on the 3d of August 1815.

WAR-OFFICE, Aug. 9.---17th Regt. Light Drags.---Lieut. A Earl of Cassilis, from the Rifle Brigade, to be Lieut. vice Reynard, who exchanges. 4th Regt. Foot---Assist.-Surgeon J. Mouat, from the 44th Foot, to be Assist.-Surgeon vice Hunter, deceased. 7th Foot---Ensign J. Keating, from the 62d Foot, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Wyke, who retires. 9th Foot---Lieut. L. Hook, from the 16th Foot, to be Lieut. vice Pirie, deceased, 16th Foot—Ensign S. Lawson to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Hook, appointed to the 9th Foot; Gent. Cadet L. R. Elliot, from the Royal Mil. Col to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Lawson. 20th Foot—Lieut. H. D. Crofton, to be Capt. by purchase, vice Dodgin who retires; Ensign R. L. Lye, to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Crofton; Ensign M. Cane from the 86th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Lye. 25th Foot—R. C. Jonss Gent. to be Ensign. by purchase, vice Cane, appointed to the 72th Foot. 44th Foot---W. Primrose, M.D to be Assist. Surgeon, vice Mouat, appointed to the 4th Foot---H. M. Hamilton, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Keating, promoted in the 7th Foot 83th Foot---Lieut Col. J. Grey, from half-pay unattached, to be Lieut.-Col. vice G. O'Malley, who exchanges; Major W. H. Eden, to be Lieut. Col. by purchase; vice Grey, who retires; Capt. W. H. Rutherford, to be Major, by purchase, vice Eden; Lieut. G. P. O. Malley to be Capt. by purchase, vice Rutherford; Ensign G. Maxwell to be Lieut. by purchase, vice O'Malley; G. Hamilton, Gent. to be Ensign by purchase, vice Maxwell. 91st Foot---Assistant Surgeon N. Morgan, from the Staff, to be Surgeon, vice Divir, deceased.

Rifle Brigade---Lieut. R. Reynord, from the 17th Light Drags. to be Lieut. vice the Earl of Cassillis, who exchanges.

1st West India Regt.---Ensign S. W. S. Bush, to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Hodson who retires; W. Somerville, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase vice Bush.

Brevet---Lieut. Col. J. Grey, of the 88th Foot, to be Col. in the Army.

Hospital Staff---Assist.-Inspector of Hospitals, J. F. Clarke, M.D. to be Deputy Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals, vice J. Arthur, who returns to half-pay; J. Johnston, M.D to be Assist. Surgeon to the Forces, vice Morgan promoted in the 91st Foot.

Memorandum---The exchange between Ensign Cane of the 26th Foot, and Ensign Dakers of the 72d Foot, as stated in the Gazette of the 19th July 1839, has not taken place. The name of the Lieut. of the 19th Regt. of Foot appointed Adjt. of that corps on the 2d August 1839, is H. Galley, and not H. Colley.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE FOLLOWING VESSELS HAVE ARRIVED FROM INDIA

July 8.—Louisa Munro, Bengal, Liverpool; Jamaica, China, Belfast.—10. Duke of Buccleugh, Bengal, Portsmouth; Berkshire. Bombay. Plymouth; Victoria. Bengal, Bristol.—13. Walmer Castle, Bombay, Dover; Crescent, China, Eastbourne:—15 Repulse, Bengal, Portsmouth; Artemis, Bengal, Liverpool.—16. M. S. Elphinstone, Bengal, Downs.—17. Telegraph, Bengal, Bordeaux.—9. Vulcan, Mauritius, Falmouth; John Cree, Bengal, Salcombe; Menado, Batavia, Salcombe; Eucharis, Manilla, Havre.—20. Lady East, Bombay, Downs; Rajasthan, Batavia, Cowes.—22 Symmetry, Ceylon, Gravesend; Bahamian, Bengal, Liverpool; Lancaster, Bombay. Liverpool; Ann, Bengal, Margate; Thomas Grenville, Bengal, Downs.—23 City of Poonah, Bombay, Liverpool; Lady Rowena, Bombay, Liverpool; Warwick, Bombay, Liverpool; Emigrant, Bombay, Liverpool; Hereford, Manilla, Liverpool; Planet, Mauritius, Downs. Matilda, Bengal, Liverpool; Cambria, Bengal, Liverpool.—25. Charles Matheson, Bengal, Liverpool; Duke of Roxbro', Singapore, Dover; Clifton, Bengal, Downs; Fortfield, Bombay, Liverpool.—26. Bengal Merchant, Bengal, Portsmouth.—27. William Money, Bengal, Plymouth.—30. Marion, Bengal, Portland; H. M. S. Leveret, Mauritius, Plymouth; Baboo, Bengal, Liverpool.—30.—Mermaid, Bombay, Downs; Reliance, Bombay, Liverpool.—31. Gunga, Mauritius, Liverpool.—Aug. 3. Juliana. Mauritius, Folkstone.—5. Viscount Melbourne, China, Hastings, George McLeod, Mauritius. Clyde; M. S. Elphinstone, Bombay, Clyde; Brothers, Batavia, Liverpool.—6. India Mail, *via* Marseilles; Hindoostan, China, Hastings; Zenobia, Bengal, Hastings.—7. James Pattison, Manilla, Portsmouth; Calcutta, Bombay, Liverpool; Helena, Batavia, Dover.—8. Warrior, Ceylon, Downs; Julius and Edward, Batavia, Cowes; Castor (Dutch Sloop of War), Batavia, Folkstone.—9. Earl Grey, Manilla, Portsmouth.—10. Rajah, Singapore, Downs. 12. Anne, Bengal; Huskisson, Bombay; Charles Huntley, Bengal.

Printed at the Courier Press, by SOA ABJEE DORABJEE

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017